## W. H. VANDERBILT'S RETURN.

dis Welcome Down the Bay by a Party of Business Friends.

THE TRANSATLANTIC PREIGHT MATTERS.

What He Says of His Objects Abroad and What He Leaves to Inference.

In pesterda; 's issue a party of jully gentlemen were left on board the steambook John H. Starin, lying of quarantine to await the return of Mr. William H. Vanderbift from Europe. Some portion of their number returned on Saturday evening to the city, but about one hundred found confert and congeniality in the cables and staterooms of the little steamer. They comprised principally managers and superintendents of the New York Central and Rudson their Hauroad ompany and representatives from each of the con-ecting lines. After a mirthful night, scarcely a fair

n deck to greet the arrival of their expected guest. It was shortly after daybreak when the White Star o'clock her positioned segment to await examination by the motionless of quarantine to await examination by the health officers. The Starin then ran deftly alongable, upon her docks. After a vast amount of hearty bond-shaking the whole party entered the saton. Breakfost and the steamer then got under way at the same time, but it was an easy master to eny which reached "port" Brst. As all the party were well acquainted, and this was the second repetition of such a welcome to the same guest, there was no formality to interfere with the cheery pro-

"Ponblies you are aware of the certosity you be parture provoked?"

"Yes, I have observed in the newspopers on both sides of the water considerable speculation as to the incolve of my trip. I had several purposes abroad, and one of the most important was rest, which I have admirably accomplished."

"Did you see the interview in this moraling's Hexald regarding yourself and your visit to England?"

land?"

"I read it, and will say that there were many truths
therein about freight matters. I don't know how much
interest there may be in my projects and there is no
use telling in advance what one is going to do. Under
such circumstances, if a man fails everybody knows it,
but if he goes to work without committing his perpose
to any one he sometimes bas credit for access even
when he fails most. So far as my business in Engiand
is concerned I can only say that it was extremely satisfactory."

"The West-bound freight arrangement was made

"The West-bound freight arrangement was made during your absence, I believe?"
"That was conceived some time before, and at the time of my sailing had nearly approached consummation. It was very much needed and equality desired, I think, by all the roads. The whole secret of this transportation business is, that everything should be equal, the charges and profils in proportion. It don't matter much to you how much you pay for a thing if every-body else has to pay the same price. The pooling of the Western freights was a matter of necessity, and will, I believe, prove permanent."

"How of the Eastern freights, Mr. Vanderbilt."
"I understand they are also now carried on a similarly satisfactory basis. All these matters will run along smoothy in time."

TEANSATLANTIC FERIGRY MATTERS. West-bound freight arrangement was made

along smoothly in time."

TRANSALLANTIC PERIGHT MATTERA.

"It has been circulated that your visit to Europe was likely to torminate in some substantial improvements to the merchant marine," said the writer.

"Ab!" rejoined the railroad magnate; "I cannot any as to that. Any bonedis I may accomplish will be for the New York Central road. I am Informs for the releasest."

"Have you made arrangements with any steamship "have you made arrangements with all acceptances ince for the transportation of freight?"

"I had propositions to entertain from many steamship managers in London. Such matters," he added evasively, "cannot be concluded in a day."

"The suggestion has been frequent of late that you had some intention of establishing a new and independent transatiantic freight line."

"The suggestion has been frequent of late that you had some intention of establishing a new and Independent transatlantic freight line."

"I cannot say that I have had such a thing in contemplation, though it has frequently been suggested to me. As I said before, whatever I do is for the benefit of the New York Central Rahlread; and I am entirely satisfied with the results of my visit to Europa."

It was plain that Mr. Vanderbilt did not desire to unfold his plans at the time, while it was equally plain that he had something of new importance to unfold. It is safe to infer that the main purpose of his journey has been pretty accurately guessed, viz. —the better tacilities for freight, especially grain, transportation between New York and Liverpool. Mr. Vanderbilt mitmated to the writer that what he had done would be made known in a few days.

He then told with considerable relish of several of the events of his visit in England. For the ten days he was there he scarcely went from London excepting to see the Derby. The latter he described with especial zest, as might have been expected from one who insturnly possesses so atrong an appreciation of good horse fiesh. He said that eclipsed anything over yet tendered by that people to an American. He was everywhere met by an ovation (rom a popular throng, who regarded him pot only with againstation but reverence. Of the effects of the Eastern war Mr. Vanderbilt said he observed but little, and could learn more upon the subject from one Americann hewspaper than from a week's sojourn in London. He said that we in New York knew more of the war, and knew it sooner than they of England, who ought to be much more deeply interested. This ied to a general comparison of the enterprise of the Old World and the New, which terminated, as it always does between Americans, very much in lavor of the clatter. "London," said Mr. Vanderbilt, as the writer was about to withdraw, "is cortainly a wonderint city; but I don't think I could live with any degree of satisfaction away from New

TWO BAILBOAD KINGS.

[From the London World, May 30.1 The Presidents of two great American railroads nave been in London during the past week, and we have had a long conversation with each of them in Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central road only arrived here last Friday, and leaves England again to-morrow (Thursday), so that his visit has been of the briefest kind. He did, however, manage to run down to see the Derby, and we should judge that and answering telegrams from New York, He told us that the bear party which has recently making so desperate a raid on New York stocks reaped a great fortune by their operations, and that on reaped a great fortune by their operations, and that on his part no attempt was made to belster up the price of New York Central. "The road," he said, "is in a better condition than ever, and we have no floating cebt. Any bill which anybody has against us is paid on presentation. As you know, my inther, the Commodore, took a greater price in this road than it anything else is the world, and at this moment we own more than half the whole amount of the stock. I leave you to judge whether or not we—that is, my family—nave any interest in keeping the road up to the mark."

family—have any interest in keeping the road up to the mark."

"But," we suggested, "is it possible you can go on paying sight per cent interest on your common stock?" "Well," repried Mr. Vanderbitt, "we are earning it; and when we do not I can only tell you that we shall not go on paying it. The property shall stand on its own merits, and people will eventually understand that idle takes about us are only manufactured for Stock Exchange purposes. Why, they actually got up the story in New York that my father had not urawn his interest on the common stock for the last three years of his like white paying the ordinary border. You knew him very well—what do you think of that? No matter what they say the New York Central will continue to be conducted without regard to the intorests of bears' or buils;" and considering the depression which has long prevailed in our country I think we have no reason to be disantisfied with the results so far."

think we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results so tar."

"Well," and we, "the English public have had a pretty thorough scare lately, and think that all American rainfonds ought to give them fuller information about the true state of the properties and their indebtedness and general exponses."

"I think your people," and Mr. Vanderbilt, "fancy that all American rainfonds are like the Erie; but, of yourse, we cannot hep that. When our inferes here is coming due on our bonds it is remitted from New York, and there will be no change in that respect, at any rate. Some very large private fortunes stand between your English boudholders and the common stock. I have not even been to our tankers here, for I only came over for a few days' rest. The bulk of our property is, of course, owned on the other side,

and our consolidated bonds are nearly all there, and to-day are at 116 in New York."

Mr. Vanderbitt bears a strong personal resemblance to his celebrated father, the Commodore, and is quite as shrewd and clever a man of business. There is probably no railroad manager in the world more thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business consected with bis property. While in London he has seen very few persons, but dined last night at the American Minister's.

seen very few persons, but dined last night at the American Ministers.

With Mr. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Kaliread, we also had a long talk on Monday, and lound him full of hope and conduces in the future of his line. "I found," he said, "that \$30 000,000 had been spent in constructing lines to certain mineral basins, and that these lives had no value whatever except for the mineral traffic they carried. Yet anybody else was free to make a line to the same point, and so ruin our line. I therefore decused it a measure of safety to purchase these mineral basins cutively, and the sto 000,000 which this required left us rather bare of money. Then came long-continued depression, arising from various cause and local troubles; and now. In order to put the property on a thoroughly sound footing, we want a little time. There has been nothing lost, nothing stolen. The property we have is all good, and will prove a lucrative investment. I am trying to get the heiders of the general mortgage to accept their symmetric half in each and half in scrip for the next to years, and I have seen many of them and they have consented. They will lose nothing, I had a long the seed of the general mortgage to accept their symmetric half in cash and half in scrip for the next they are our first issues of bonds, of course, is paid as usual."

"His how about your mines? Are they a good or ast investment?"

"West, judge for yourself. There are only 450 square nites of antifractic coal in the whole United States. As the Reading Company owns to less than one-third of he shole. Of himminous coal land there are in America to coal man so on a square mide in Great frain. You will see, then, that our property can ever fast to be valuable, for antifractic coal must have in the same of a purpose of explaining the true state of our affairs to mybody who chooses to ask me about them. I american that we shall pull through these troubles and hat our creditors will receive all that is due to be a same a state of the same of

have head belore."

Mr. Gowen will remain in London for several days to come. We give his statements as they were made to us, and head only add that he is unquestionably a man of the highest integrity, and that his ability as a rairoad manager has never been seriously called in question, even during the recent crisis in the affairs of his road.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Halle, the punist, is performing in London.

Much Pappenheim sang in oratorio in Boston last

Miss Anna Louise Cary will sing at the Bowdoin College Commencement.

Nine Heuriotta Beebe and Mine Anna Brasdil have

gone to Europe ter the summer.

It is expected that Mr. John S. Clarke will visit this country professionally in the fall. Mass Clara Louise Kellogg will visit New Hartford,

Mr. George F. Rowe has been playing in England, and will return to New York in a short time. Mr. Charles It Adams, the Boston tenor, has salled for Europe, but will return to this constry in August.

edy, 'Our Boarding House. The London Court Circular says that the "Philadel-

Mr. Leopard Grover has arrived in this city, after

place composition of no permanent value."

Galemberti and Mise Julia Rive are nightly encore at Gilmore's Garden. The inter is a graceful and ac-complished plenish, and an American giri withal.

to said, be the largest in America and rank as the learth or fifth in the world. Its cost will be \$30,000. A new oratorio, entitled "Moses; or, Israel in the Wildersens," has been essayed in Liverpool, the com-position of Dr. Reihner, the author of some elemen-

pleasing but not powerful voice. He purases co-berently and avoids, as a rule, "tricks of the trade,"

Among the amateur municians was recently sang at Lady Agneta Montagu, Mine Wakefield and Miss White the Hon. Spencer Lytteken, Mr. Lionel Benson and

It is utterly impossible for one who has not an accurate comprehension of sound ("a good ear") to acquire the graceiul art of violin playing; and if, upon trial, the pupil be found deficient in this respect, it is folly to persist in wasting time upon the unhappy victim. Theofore Thomas and his orchestra will play in the Exhibition Building in Chicago from June 16 uptil September. In the latter mouth they make a tour through Canada. In October they will produce a series

of symphony concerts in New York.

Jacob Orth, who died in Tanton last week, was one of the earliest German musicious to come from the Fatherland to this country. His respect for his profes-sion was distinctively German in character. He was, when in his prime, a fine organist, for he had been a pupil of the celebrated Rink, and acquired from him a thorough mastership of the higher schools of organ

Brignoli, the tenor, has appeared in a new rôle, that of composer of the marche triumphale, "Crossing the Danube," which was performed with iclast during the pust week at Gittmore's Garden. Mevers: of the effects produced are very fine, the music conveying the idea ex-pressed in the title and thoroughly enlisting the atten-tion of the audience in its alternations "from grave to

gay, from lively to severe."

Jules Masscoet's new opers, "Le Roi de Labore,"
brought out in l'arm, is founded on a Hindoo legend of
an Indian prince who dies just before his wedding and
who, wearied amid the joys of Paradise, is permitted to who, weared aind the joys of raradise, is permitted to return to his love on earth during her lifetime. The music is not warmly commended by the critics, who allege that it is largely imitative of Wagner; the soenic effects are, however, very gorgeous. The first benefit of Mr. Meurice Grau will take piace at the Academy of Music on Monday, June 18, when

the Aimee Opera Bouffe company will give its farewell performance in America. There will be the best pertions of four operes, and a novel feature will ge the second act of "Mms. Augot," in which the lasies will not the male rôles and the gentlemen will play the heroines. The stockholders have relinquished all

open at popular priora. Her Majosty's Theatre was rebuilt some years ago and rumor, since its completion, has converted it to all sorts of purposes except the one for which its con-structors intended it. It has thus been turned, according to the passing taste of the paragraph-maker, into a district post office, a central telegraph office for the West End, a West End stock exchange and a monster botel. Meanwhile, it did actually serve a cou-ple of years ago as a meeting bouse for Meony and Sankey; and Sankey's singing, to the accompaniment of an American harmonium, was the first vecal per-formance heard in the new theatra.

Few vocalists of the present day exhibit the per-severance mentioned by Angelini in his "storm della Musica," published in 1695, and wherein he tells us that the pupils in Roman schools of singing went through the following daily routine:--First, they sang for one hour difficult music, to become accustomed to it; another hour was given to the casenza or shake; another hour for difficult passages; an boar for realfor singing ex-remes, to be performed in presence of the professor and before a mirror, in order to avoid incouth or disagreeable attitude or bad expression of the face. Thus were occupied the five hours of the morning. In the atterpoon half an hour was devoted of thorough bass and copying these rules into their books; then half an hour again to reading and literature. The remainder of the day was devoted to exercases on the harpstenerd, to the composition of religious music, mosets or little songs; in fact, to any species of composition for which the pupils themselves showed a predifection. This occurred on days when the school was not allowed to go out. On the days devoted to exercise in the open air the pupils most frequently went to sing to an echo near the Monte Maria, out of the Angelica gate, so that they might acquire some idea of the sound of their own voices as heard by an audience. They also sang in the various churches, and the evening was generally peased in discussions on style, &c., with the professor.

#### A HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.

On Saturday night John Rahl, of No. 515 Park avenue, Williamsburg, was attacked in front of his house, knocked down and robbed of his watch and money. A description of the thiof was given to Captain Rior, who traced him to a disreputable neighborhood known as the "Barracks," in Hopkins street, and after a short, sharp struggle captured him to the midst of his companions, who seeined afraid to asgist.

The stolen property was found in the possession of John Henderson alias Butter, who was arrested by Captain Riey. MORMON ATROCITIES.

GRANDSON OF DANIEL BOONE ON THE CRIMES OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS-SAMPLES OF MURDER AND ROBBERT-THE SURVIVORS OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1877.

To the Epitor of the Herald:—
I send you enclosed a truthful sketch of some of the Mormon afrocities. Having been raised in the far West with my grandfather, Daniel Boone, I have been among the Indians since 1823 (I was born in 1896), and have seen and known of the operations of the Mormons from the time they settled in Jackson county, Mo., about 1832, until the present. Mo., about 1832, until the present.

If you wish to publish it please do so. I believe the Mormons need showing up. I have no interest in the matter beyond that I know of their treatment of ers of Captain Gunnison's party and the emigrants at Mountain Meadows should be brought to justice. Re-

ors of Captain Gunnison's party and the emigrants at Mountain Meadows should be brought to Justice. Respectivity.

A. G. BOONE, Denver, Colorado.

TESTIMONY OF AN KYE-WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Seeing that you are endeavoring to hold up the Mormons or Latter-Day Saints in their true colors, I felt that I should give my mite to the general mass of evidence against them. I have read any smount of manualin stuff about the great work the Mormons have done in reclaiming a desert and making a garden apod of it, and I enhesitatingly pronounce most of it laise. I was in what is now Utah is 1925 with General Ashloy's trapping expedition. We made the Bear River Valley our headquarters, and I can say that on the Bear. Weber, Nichade, Jordan, Tinpanogas, and other smaller streams, there was as the country as an emigrant would desire to locate in. All the small streams from the mountains teemed with beaver. We brought out 400 mile loads from there in 1826. After the Mormons got into that country, and gained strength sufficient, they became jesious of any instrusion, and drove all the old settlers away. Major Jim Bridger, who had a fort on Blant's Fork of Green River, had to five to escape murder at the hands of the "weenging angels." although having been in the country twenty-five years before they took up their abode in "Desert," as they call it.

NARLY SAMPLE OF MORMONISM.

But I must go back some time, to when the Mormons after leaving Kirtland, Ohio, settled in Jackson county, Mo. Under Joe Smith, the Prophet, they defed the laws. They had a body of organized solders since known as the Nauvoc Logion, and also a large body of sworn mon called "Danites" or "Avongling Angols," whose duty was to obey explicitly any orders of the Prophet, divine revelations as they believed. Their murders and outages, such as abauction of women, &c. aroused the community, and my brother-in-law, L. W. Boggs, Governor Obogs must die, and Bishop Porter Rockwell was selected as the instrument. Shor

Governor Boggs lived thirteen years after he was shot, but always suffered intensely. Once, while speaking in the Missouri Senate, the blood gushed from his mouth, and something fell on the floor which proved to be one of the buckshot from the Mormon weapon. Some years after his death his body was taken up to be removed, and the light having decayed away a buckshot was found lying in the socket of his left oye.

away a buckshot was found lying in the socket of his left eye.

AFFRA JOR SMITH'S DEATH.

In 1844 Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum were shot at Carthage, Ill.; and in 1846 the Mormons, under Brigham Young, statted westward, romaining at Montrose, lowe, some time, and in 1847 their advance guard settled in the Salt Lake Valley, followed closely by the entire party. In 1850 the population was 1,500, and the Territory of Utah was formed. In 1870 the population numbered \$5,000, 31,000 or whom are foreign born, the balance being the remnant and descendants of the original 11,000. Most of those brought up in the faith have the most implicit belief in the Book of Mormon, and the power of prophecy possessed by Hrigham Young. They have also baptized marriy all the Shoshones and Use Indians, who readily adopt the faith, as it allows them all the wives they want; and they have acquired great influence over these tribes (see page 117. Indian Commissioner's Report, 1876). Hey are also making great efforts to Mormon-tee the Navajoes.

CATTAIN GUNNISON'S MASSACRE.

The execution of Bishop Lee should be followed by the trial and execution of the other participants in the Mountain Meadows mussacre, as also those who participated in the massacre of Captain J. W. Gunnison and his party in 1854. The reasons for the massacre of Captain J. W. Gunnison and his party in 1854. The reasons for the massacre of Captain Gunnison were principally that while in winter quarters at Salt Lake City, with Captain H. Stansberry's arty, 1849-50, he paid particular attention to the Mormon matters and propared material to publish a book regarding them. His camp was attacked in the night, and the Mormons laid the massacre on the l'ah Utea; but how was it that no Mormons were ever killed by them? The Mormons said the reason was that the Indians were at peace with them. Let a thorough investigation be made, and the murderers of Captain Gunnison's party can be found.

SURVIVORS OF MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.

In regard to the children saved from the Mountain Meadows massacre General A. S. Johnson sent them to me at Westport, Mc. They were seventeen in number, all girls, and from five to ten years of age. The Mormons undoubtedly contemplated using them to aid in building up the Church. When I received them the poor little things were almost naked and alive with vernine. I got the Indies of Westport interested, furnished them goods from my store and soon the poor little orphans were comfortably clad and well cared for. I then wrote to the Governors of Arkansas and Texas about the children, describing each of them. Soon their relatives came for them, and I nover witnessed such sorrow. A whole lamily swept away and but one little darling saved to her beraved frienda. The joy at the recovery of the children was drowned in

nessed such sorrow. A whole lamily swept away and but one little darling saved to her bereaved friends. The joy at the recovery of the children was drowned in the grief at the loss of their parents.

The measures of Captain Gunnison's party and the emigrants at Mountain Mosdows are but a moiety of the victims. Thousands of emigrants to and from Californis have inlies by the "Danies," and were never heard of again, their property going to the Mormon treasury. Schoolcraft, in his "History of the Indian Tribes," tells of a number of murders, in one instance when Bishop Porter Rockwell killed six Pah Ute Indians to get their horses, as he returned from California, the rest of his party doing the same thing. In those days if an emigrant was on a good horse passing through their country they said "the Lord had delivered the Gentile into thoir hands," and they shot him from an ambuscade and took his horse.

Let us wipe out this terrible bott of polygamy from our country, and let all the lustful murderers be brought to speedy justice.

A. G. BOONE.

THE ATTEMPT TO RIGI THE BERALD CORRE-SPONDENT.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, June 3.] Of course Mr. Stillson, when he recovers control of his fine mental powers, after the terrible experiences he has been through, will furnish an account to his own journal of the deadly assaults made upon his life and his trial by the Mayor and City Attorney for havand his trial by the Mayor and City Attorney for having survived both murderous attempts. It is hard jetting with serious things, and we can understand that it will be some time before this evil entreated journalist will have a keen appreciation of the humor of this adventure. But is everyday life the tragic and the lareical jostle together, and few care to burden their minds with the intense, while all will brough their faces at a joke. The details of the shooting and stabbing attempts will be read with avidable to the precision of the process of the present a public but the precision of the stable of the precision of the prec ity by the Rastern public, but the ungodly in Zion are most destrous to see how he will dish up the proceedings of Mayor Little's court. Such a chance for broad humor could be presented nowhere out of God's king-dom, and here it does not happen every day.

# IN OTHER PLACES. (From the Sait Lake Tribune, June 2.)

The Hanalo correspondent knows how it is almeelf. In London Washington and New York, where he is he bottom, he passes he a very worthy gentleman, a journaint of pre-eminent talent and a useful and pro-gressive member of society. He comes to Ziou, and this excellent repute is found to be more brumningen. He is a drunken sut, a lying scribbler, a vile sensation He is a drunken set, a lying scribbier, a vie sensationalist, as animitysted soundrel. Holy apostics before the congregation of Saints expose his faireness and witiany, and the inspired Journals of the Church demand his condensation is public meetings, and some general and immediate action to protect ourseives from the ruinous effects of this discrupulous scribbier's "base less." He had probably not realized that as high as are the beavens above the earth are God's thoughts above man's thoughts, and when he, an unregemerate heathen, trespenses upon hely Zion to pry into the designs of the Lord's amounted, he must expect that these redeemed and oposes map of Israel nil apy out her inquity and hold him up as a specthis vilifying process.

THE REDUNDANT PEMPLE SAINT MUSSER IN OPPOSITION TO MONOGAMY.

(From the Continuati Commercial.)

Every community has its redundant female—an eligible but unmarried woman. How shall also be provided for? Monogamy admits at but one wite to one man. No matter how much affection or compensors may be invisted on the redundant female her count-tion is irremediable. She remains single. She has her poudle, her can or her canary bird, on which to pour out the sympathies and affections of her emu-tional nature. She may perhaps possess and preserve in some secret drawer or recess the Inied soil which,

pryotic maternal instinct, and when no eye is upon her draw it from its hiding place and think of what, nuder more felicitous conditions, might have been. It is a poor privilege. Much marrying and much comhas poor privilege. Much marrying and much com-position have led Saint Muser to think deeply on the subject of the redundant lemale, and the result of his ratiocination is an eday based upon the proposition that "Godly marriage, plural or single, means healthy, beautiful offspring and never entire companionship," It might be proper to dissent from this proposition and say that many marriages result in no offspring at all, and still more result in offspring who are neither healthy, for beautiful and whose such as the world is rather a mis'ortune to themselves and the communities in which they live than a blessing. Then, if we are to reach conclusions from the records of our courts, there is on the part of a targe minority in every community a serious objection to "never-ending companionship." We venture to assert that there are several Mrs. Mussirs in Utah who look forfrom the domineering presence of Musser. The re-dundant female is not always an object of pity or compassion. Were the marriage system to be modified as Musicor would have it, and the redundant female disappear, domestic circles and society would miss a facconvince us that it would be a wholesome thing to female into a married fraction of a family but ineffi-ciently provided for and but fractionally saturded in her affections. The civilized world will continue to stick to monogamy, and swear by the redundant fe-male, if Musser has nothing better to offer.

#### MR. STILLSON'S WORK.

[From the Wilkesparre Record.] The attempt of the Mormons to assassinate the fearess New York HERALD correspondent will not tend to help the cause of the polygamists much. Mr. Stillson, the correspondent whose life was sought, has mon iniquity than all the efforts of the government have heretofore accomplished.

THE NECESSITY OF MODE VIGOROUS ACTION

[From the Sacramonto Union.]

An attempt has been made to assassinate a New York Henalo correspondent at Salt Lake City. There appears to be no doubt as to the facts, and the con dusions to be drawn are not such as would be justian attempt at assaultation occurs, we naturally in-quire into the motives of the individual who made the effective, for the reason that individuals in the Mor mon Church are always more likely to be the agents of the Church than to be acting for tnemselves. present case the presumption is strong that the reby the heads of the Church, and very probably it was intended to deter other persons from writing up the situation. The HERALD has lately been very emphatic in its denunciations of the Mornion leaders and has followed up the Mountain Meadows massacre with so much patient perseverance as to alarm the guilty survivors. The correspondent has also called attention to the drilling and arming which has been going on, and altogether he and his employers have rendered hemselves extremely disagreeable to the Mormons. There is little doubt that the attempted murder has grown out of these conditions, and it shows the necessity of still more prompt and vigorous action against the nest of cutthroats that rule the Church of Latter Day Saints.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.] To allow the Mountain Meadows massacre to pass into forgetfulness with the execution of a single murlerer, when there is abundance of proof and abundant ways open for the securing of additional proof, which would convict various others of the guilty parties, intimidation on the part of the federal power. The Mormons, under such mistaken kindness and mercy, would become strong and insolent; their held on the Territories would become more and more strong, and the final removal of the rails of barbarism would be indefinitely postponed. Fortunately the administra-tion is of no mind to allow things to take this course. It is in full unison with the intelligent conviction of the country-which is that the presecutions of those persons charged with complicity in the emigrant murders of 1857 should be firmly proceeded with. The affairs of the polygamous institution are evidently approaching a crisis and none too soon. Every revoat a step to plunge into the centre of a great movement. But this action of the administration in determining to prosecute all concerned in the Mountain Meadows affair is the beginning of the end and this is the secret of the exciting rumors of M mon mobilization which are terrorizing the Western clearly that the wholessie showing up of their institu-tions which those trials will give will upset it root and branch, and they are determined the trials shall not take place. The federal authorities are determined they shall, and now we shall see which side is the strongest. The decision of the Cabinet that sufficient troops should be sent to Utah to enforce the decrees of in law. There is no parallel between this case and the detailing of troops to the South, since the State and Perritorial Jurisdictions of the government are essentially different.

#### PARAGUAY.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT GILL AND HIS BROTHER-ANOTHER REVOLUTION AND THE COUNTRY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

MONTEVIDEO, April 26, 1877.
At ten P. M. on the 12th inst , while President Gill was at home in the midst of his family, he was atacked by a group of armed assassins, headed onel Goibura and Commanders Morales and Godoy. Gill, having been surprised and unable to escape, was Vice President Uriarte has assumed control, but as

yet it is not known how things may turn out. The Argentine gunboat Republic has been ordered to

remain at Asuncion to protect the Buenos Ayres

on the 12th. The President and his brother William were murdered in the most barbarous manner. The government forces are in pursuit of the revolution ists. A combat took place near Assucios, in which the rebuis were routed and Colonel Gorburs was taken prisoner. Horales was wounded, but secaped with Rivarola, who was at the head of the movement.

prisoner. Morales was wounded, but escaped with Rivarola, who was at the head of the movement. Government troops pursue them.

THE DEAD PERSIDENT.

A colleague from Buenos Ayres publishes the following biographical sketch of President Gill:—Re was a man of commanding appearance and of great personal valor. A friend of Soliano Lopez, he was silways an admirer of his government as far ascolumn to the Empiro of Brazil, and interly, with the idea of completely liberating the Paraguayan territory from foreign dominion, he had so well dissembled has rentiments as to be raised to power by Brazilian influence. When the Brazilian troops evacuated Assuming the and soon as the last soldier had stepped on board he ordered the city to be immediately purified by lighting immense bondress at the street corners, a ridiculous mocagny of what the French did in the Piace de la Concorde in Paris when the Prussians evacuated it. Elevated to power, Gilt throw off all Brazilian influence and entirely changed his policy, showing himself essentially a Paraguayan. His brother William, who was also assaudated his policy, showing himself essentially a Paraguayan. He brother William, who was also assaudated the profession of his national policy had won the sympathy of his compatinots, and had latterly gained great popularity. The women, who now compose the greater part of the population, show great alloction for him on account of his patriotic measures, one of which he condition of that marryest people, Numerous advancements in the scale of civitization were still expected from his administration, when his brutal assessination takes place and plunges this unhappy country anew into the horrors of a civil war, at the conclassion of which the political reconstitution of the country will assis begin, which means a retrogression of many peers.

THE LATERT.

The latest telegram, dated April 21, says that all over the Paraguayan Republic the State of Siege has been declared. The capital of Asuncion has been barricaded and is ready for delence.

On the 18th, in an encounter which took place, Major Morales was badly wounded and taken prisoner.

Pedro Gill came down in the Rainby and entered Pedro Gill came down in the Italiany and entered Assumption. The chiefs of the Argentine and Brazilian naval forces have disembarked troops to protect their

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norg.-Letters intended for this column must be mpanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complaments who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing.

PREE BATHS IN BROOKLYN. TO THE HOLFOR OF THE HERALD :-

Will you please inform us whether we shall have any free baths in Brooklyn this year?

TOO MUCH MEASURING.

To the Euros or the Hanalo:-- On the 24th of January, 1877, Thomas McCormick an Inspector of Weights and Measures, entered m store, and, after inspecting my scale and weights, which I paid. On or about the 25th of last mouth which I paid. On or about the 28th of last mouth the name in an ed, after going through the name formality demanded the same sum of thirty-five costs, which I refused to pay, giving him the above reason. This man's name was Theodore's. Kent, No. 173 Third avenue. My neighbors having been treated in the same way, we went to the Mayor's office, and, not seeing His Honor personally, we found his elers, who was either not willing or could not give any satisfaction. All he told us was that we would have to pay over again, which we dei. I now hold two receipts from two different men. Will the Mayor look after this and if possible explain?

GEORGE F. DEGE.

THE COOPER UNION IN DANGER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The trustees of the Cooper Union are respectfully in-formed that the building of the Cooper Institute and the lives of its employes are endangered by the parsimony of the telegraph company in rolusing to give the operator in the building a switch board to take her wires out of circuit. Every operator will ap-preciate this great danger in cases of tunder showers, and a saving of a few dollars should not place this soble institution in any peril. C. E. S.

THAT DOWNTOWN CLUB. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD !-

Can you inform me what became of the movement paragraphs several months since, but I have lost all trace of them in my file of your paper. Can you en-lighten one of your STEADY READERS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Will you allow me the space to lay before your readto suffer, in that we are obliged to pay ten cents for our Sunday papers. Is there no way out of the diffi-culty? Can you not bring the powerful influence of the HERALD to bear upon these monopolists in the sale of papers? AN IMPECUNIOUS NEWS SEEKER.

MAIL DELIVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

carrier comes every morning, at half-past nine o'clock, with the first round in East Fifty-second street? On the west side people receive their letters by sight o'clock. Why cannot we have the same ac-commodation?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

It is a very crite maxim, "They are best helped who help themselves." Consequently there is much reason in the communication you publish from "Fifty-second Street," suggesting that the victims of the inderable oil factory and bone-boiling steaches that pervade the upper part of the city should subscribe a sufficient sum of money for the engagement of counare compelled to submit to, and your corresponden proves his carnestness in the matter by promising \$50 as his contribution. It occurs to me, however, tha there is little use in taiking about or offering subscrip there is little use in talking about or offering subscriptions unless some committee is authorized to collect the money and attend to its proper disbursement. Permit me to suggest that the most pertinent plan of procedure would be for two or three of the prominent residents on Murray Hill to cait a public meeting at some digible place within the infested district for the purpose of appointing such committee and occiding upon the plan of operation. Without doubt the Board of Health ought to attend to this matter, but it is evident that New Yorkers have no rights pertaining to clean streets and pure air that public bodies consider themselves bound to respect. It may be latrly suggested that the writer should himself take some action in this matter. To talk I am compelled to reply that I am debarred from doing so by a paysical infirmity.

MURRAY HILL.

### LICKING POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:sponges in the New York Post Office, so that we po clerks when we buy stamps to put on letters should my tongue lelt like a mucilage pot. Last evening I saw a gentleman buy 200 stamps and lick every one of them with his tongue. I stood and watched him for about two or three minutes, then leit, seeing very sorry for him, for "I had seen there myself."

W. S. E.

The flats known as Bushwick Creek Flats between Greenpoint and Williamsburg are made to receive the sewage of several pipes under the expectation that the tides will carry it to the river, but the tide visits us so sparingly that the bed of this creek is visible at all es, and many acres of foul, gross mud, pregnant with seeds of disease are daily exposed to the action of the sun. The struch is at times so intolerable that we must close our windows and sufficient these hot mights rather than inhale this disgusting poison. The Board of Health has been several times apprised, but will do nothing. Not only Greeopoint, but New York, must suffer when the miasma is blown across the river. Street cleaning and other precautions are ineffective while we have this breeding pest hole in our midst.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The article explaining the cause of the late arrivals

at the theatres is in part true, but the real cause is that the habitual theatre goer has found out by experience that by waiting until eight o'clock he is able to secure better and more desirable seats than if he went four or five hours earlier. The truth is that the specu four or five hours earlier. The truth is that the speculators and the proprietors of ticket offices in hotels, who are in reactly in league with the managers, are required to hand in what unsold tickets they may have by ten minutes before eight o'clock. This, indeed, has been my own experience, particularly at Wallack's, to which theairs I have gone several times at half-past three P. M., when I have been told that they had no sents whatever except in the last two rows, and have gone again on the evening of the same day, when, mirabile dicts, I have been able to procure the soil same scats which a few hours before he had shown me marked off as sold.

A CANAL STREET NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:the foot of Canal street, North River. It bas lately been filled in, but left in an unsafe condition. You first walk along on a hard ash walk; a step further and you are in a marsh in which you will suddenly disappear. What I wish to know is, who is liable for the damages, as there is no notice or sign of acy kind to warn the citizen of the danger? In my opinion it would be well to look for some of our missing in its depths.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

THE BATTERY WALKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Why do not the Park Commissioners make the Ele-vated Railroad put the Battery walks in the same con-dition they were in before their iron posts were put down?

WHERE ARE THE ATLANTIC CABLE MEDALS?

To the Editor of the Herald:steam frigate Niagara was paying out the cable at the rate of six knote an hour on the Atlantic, steaming toward Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, laying the first submarine telegraph, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who was the President of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, announced on several occasions from the quarter-deck of the Niagara that each and every member of the crew should receive a gold medal from

the crew should receive a gold medal from the company to commemorate the greatest scientific undertaking of the age in which they were engaged. We had a siespless, anxious and tempestuous voyage, but our labors were compensated for when we landed the shore end come ramy morning. I have forgotten the date, at Heart's Content, it will be alienteen years next month, it then, since the Old and New World were united by the stender magnetic the which, we all trust, may never be broken. It was an event in which the generation in which we live rejoiced, and it is but matural that the few aurvivors who took an active part in "laying the cable" should take pride therein. The Herato, about three years ago, in a card from "one of the crew of the Niagara," called the attention of Gyrus W. Field, Esq., to the fact that the promised metal was not forthcoming. I would again respectfully reminal the gentleman named that there would be a propriety in the fulfillment, even after the lapse of nineteen years, of that medal pledge on the frighte Niagara. A. O. P.

#### WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WARMINGTON, June 10, 1877. THE OHIO CAMPAIGN-STANLEY MATTHEWS IN

CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT. Western train and proceeded immediately to the White House, where he remained the rest of the night in consultation with the President. It is supposed that he comes to confer with the President on the subject of the Ohio campaigu, the programme for the conduct of which gives the Ohio republicans unusual concern. They are said to fear that, without the adoption of a definite policy on the subject of silver remonetization, the party will be badly defeated in October. It is con-jectured, therefore, that Senator Matthews has come to learn what the President will advise in the matter. THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN THE MATTER OF

SOUTHERN FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Colonel Jack Wharton to be Marshal at New Orleans, in place of Pitkin, is believed President's policy to all the lederal offices in the Southern States. Wharton is a resident Southerner Louisiana, it will be remembered that, like Lougstreet, he served in the rebel army, but Pitch belongs to the class of republicans who followed the army and settled in the The President's appointment of Wharter means that he intends to mke the Southern policies leaders, such as Gordon, Lamer and Gibson, at their ments will further the ends of untional pacification and barmony. Accordingly all federal appointment will be made as far as possible from natives or long time citizens and residents of the Southern States, preference being given as far as possible to men who have been identified with the republican party. Should this plan fail the responsibility of continued administration, and the people of the whole country will know whom to hold to an accountability for any further political turmoil.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1877. THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-THE

BOLL NOT YET MADE UP. Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives

as not yet fully made up the roll of members for the next Congress, there being one case of election from Missouri and one from California in litigation, two cases of dual certificates from Louislana, with the certificates of the two contesting members from Colorado The Clerk, having been asked for his views relative

to the Speakership, said that for the most obvious reasons he did not permit himself to make any inquiry nor express any opinion upon the subject.

THE PAINTING OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION Mrs. Fassett has made much progress with her painting representing those who were officially connected with the Electoral Commission. The figures of the respective parties are painted from life and the portraits of distinguished parties present as specta tors of the scene are alike truthfully delineated. The Supreme Court has granted the use of their room to time lady for the prosecution of her great historical

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT AT THE INTER NATIONAL EXHIBITION-REMOVAL OF ONE OF THE BUILDINGS WITHOUT AUTHORITY-ANTICIPATED TROUBLE WITH THE FINANCE

hibiton, at Philadelphia, which was erected and used by the United States government on the Exhibition Grounds, having been torn down on Friday last without authority from the government, will probably lead to difficulties with the Finance Board of the Exhibition, as it is charged that the building was destroyed by order of that Board. The matter has siready been placed in the hands of the Attorney General, with the request that he will pro-ceed against the Board to recover damages, and also to have the offenders punished. The building was located near the principal government building, and was used for the exhibition of powder testing mairon and wood and so arranged that it could be taken apart. One of its peculiarities was that in case of the explosion of any material within it would fail to pieces; in fact the building was once demolahed by an explo-sion of 200 pounds of powder and was reconstructed at Philadelphia to show that the effect of an explosi within would merely cause it to come apart without

A few days ago a notice was posted up in the Centennial grounds requiring all buildings to be removed moval expired yesterday. Colonel Lyford, the chief of the Board having charge of the government exto remove the building yesterday, but as above stated it was removed by order of the Finance Board on

the government exhibits to expend two or three thousand dollars in grading the grounds adjacent to the government buildings, and putting them in order after the removal of these buildings, but in conse-quence of the destruction of this building the force will be withdrawn and no money expanded in arranging the

#### A RACE WITH ACCIDENTS.

BUNDAY BOAT BACING ON THE PAST RIVER-A PLATFORM WITH THIRTY PERSONS FALLS-A VACUT CAPRIZED.

An immense crowd gathered at the foot of North Seventh street, Williamsburg, after the heavy shower yesterday, to witness a boat race between two female contestants, named Jane McFaddin and Sarah Van Zandt. They are sisters, residing in the Fourteenth ward, and have taken part in several races, notably on Harlem River and in the Centennial regatts. The

Zandt. They are sisters, residing in the Fourieenth ward, and have taken part in soveral races, notably on Harlem River and in the Centennial regatts. The hour set for the start was one o'clock, but the shower prevailing at that time put it off until two e'clock. The piers adjacent were the crowded with people, as were the ships lying in the vicinity.

AN ACCIONET.

Just before the final preparations were made for the race a human log, severed at the knee, with a Congress gainer on the foot, was seen floating on the water. It was picked up by one of the men attached to Hunt's boat bouse on the pier and placed on the raft. The crowd made a rush to see the limb, and so great was the pressure that a nisitorm nove the rait and the steps leading to it gave way, and about thirty persons were precipitated into the water or on the rait. A scene of undescribable confusion ensued, but the police on the dock and a lew well known cutzons kept the crowd back while the persons in the water were being rescued. All sustained slight injuries, but Francis Rourks, of First street, between North Seventh and Eighth; Benjamin Hunt, of No. 62 North Tenth street, and a lad named Michael Fritgracid were so seriously injured that they had to be carried home.

It was some tainutes before such quiet was restored as to justify a start; but the word was finally given at a quarter to three P. M. The course was from a stakeboat anchored on a line with the builthead to and round the East River buoy on the southerly point of Biackwell's island ledge of rocks, distance one and a quarter miles. Mr. Edward Hunt acted as judge and quarter miles. Mr. Edward Hunt acted as judge and quarter miles. Mr. Edward Hunt acted as judge and provide the first hand the sand before the race appeared inadequate for the work. When the hand to be well as the first and here the body was uttered they both braced themselves for the strangle but the first to him be r